ing description. The cheers drowned the music of the band, which struck up "Hold the Fort" as he advanced to the front of the rostrum. Mr. Bryan

THINKS GOVERNMENT SHOULD AC It has been said that the power to tax is a power

tax; it can levy such assessments as it will upon

tax; it can levy such assessments as it will upon the purchaser, and we can no more afford to permit such a power to be exercised by private individuals than we could afford to authorize a private individual to use the machinery of taxation in order to enrich himself at the expense of his fellows. The Government would be guilty of gross neglect if the permitted an individual to secure a monopoly even without legislative assistance, but it is still more culpable if by legislative act it furnishes the means by which a monopoly is secured. The corporation is the means now employed by those who seek to secure a monopoly. Since the corporation is a fictitious person, created by law, the power that creates can regulate, restrain or annihilate. To say that the Government is impotent to prevent the organization of trusts is to say that it has called into existence a fictitious person, and that the fictitious person created has become greater than the creator.

One of the difficulties which has been encountered to opposing trusts is that the trust hides behind to the coreal constitution when attacked by State

ALARMED BY THE "MONEY TRUST.

backs, but it is the controlling principle that under

lies the crusade against sliver as a standard money

The gathering of Democratic followers of Will-

iam Jennings Bryan, in St. Louis, yesterday and last night, did not appear to be of great interest to

the public, which had got tired of his utterances. They said the only New-Yorker who had gone to attend the gathering was O. H. P. Belmont, and he

Franklyn Quinby, the lawyer in the Bennett Build-ing, who has received credentials from Chairman

Jones of the Democratic National Committee as chairman of the Democratic National Ways and

Means Committee of New-York County, said that

BOGUS UNION CIGAR LABELS.

TWO MILLION BURNED IN READING-

PRINTER AND ENGRAVER ARRESTED.

the arrest of leading Lancaster County cigar manu-

facturers, for using a counterfeit label of the

Cigarmakers' International Union of America, took

place here this afternoon. First was the arrest

of James E. Norton, a printer, on the charge of

having printed the bogus labels. Later W. D.

Stout, an engraver, was arrested, the accusation

being that he engraved the bogus label plate. Both entered ball. The paper was secured through a manufacturer having offices in Philadelphia and

This afternoon over 2,000,000 bogus labels were

confiscated here. They were taken to the out-skirts of the city and burned. About 300 were pre-

served, to be used as evidence. The officials have

been aware for some time that the bogus labels

have been affort, and it is estimated that \$50,000

worth have been disposed of in Eastern Pennsyl-

BIG FIRE AT ST. JOHN.

St. John, N. B., May 25 .- A fire broke out in the

general warehouse of P. Nases & Sons, Main-st., North End, this afternoon, and for several hours its

progress was unchecked. Insufficient water supply, a long term of dry weather and a brisk gale con-

tributed to a conflagration which, for a time, threat-

ened annihilation to the wooden district wherein it

Late to-night, however, the fire has died out, and

there is no fear of further loss. One of the leading underwriters estimates the loss at \$500,000 and the

insurance at \$300,000. The area burned over com-prises fifteen blocks or portions of blocks, and the

TEXAS ANTI-TRUST BILL A LAW.

Austin, Tex., May 25.-Governor Sayers to-day

vania, and they have been sold in Philadelphia

New-York.

Reading, Penn., May 25 (Special).-The sequel to

was without influence in New-York politics.

of the attempt to destroy the green

The principle of monopoly not only

A monopoly possesses the power

spoke as follows:

Vol. LIX No. 19,185.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1899. - FOURTEEN PAGES.

YALE'S NEW PRESIDENT.

PROFESSOR ARTHUR T. HADLEY ELECT-ED TO SUCCEED TIMOTHY DWIGHT.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER OF THE COR-PORATION RESIGN-PROFESSOR HAD-

LEYS SELECTION POPULAR.

the Corporation of Yale University, held this afon, Professor Arthur Twining Hadley, of New-Haven, was elected to succeed President Dwight, whose resignation from office goes into effect on July 1. There was almost a full membership of the corporation present, and it is understood that the vote was practically unani-

Before the election Professor Franklin B. Dexter, secretary, and W. W. Farnam, treasnations. These were not unexpected, as both, at the time of President Dwight's resignation had signified their intention of withdrawing at



SHOFESSOR ARTHUR TWINING HADLEY,

the same time with him. Professor Dexter was s member of the class of '61, and has served in his present capacity since 1869. Mr. Farnam was graduated in 1866, and has served as treasurer since 1888. His tenure of office has been remarkably successful, and his resignation is uch regretted. There was no discussion by the corporation of successors for either of them, Professor Dexter's office expires with the end of the present college year, and that of Mr.

committee consisting of Dr. T. T. Munger, Thomas G. Bennett and Dr. C. Ray Palmer was chosen to inform Professor Hadley of his elec-Professor Hadley's election will be a popular one, as it is estimated that he was the choice of over three-fourths of the graduates, The opinion of the undergraduates was unanimously in his favor.

The resignation of Dr. Louis S. De Forest, clinical professor of medicine, was accepted, to ct at commencement, Professor Charles logical collections, in succession to the late Professor Othniel C. Marsh. Dr. George L. Amerman, Yale, '90, was appointed registrar of the say Scientific School, and George F. Eaton was appointed instructor in comparative osteology in he same school. M. Matsumoto, assistant in the psychological laboratory, W: reappointed the psychological laboratory, W. reappointed, and K. F. Geiser, now a student in the graduate school, was appointed an assistant in history.

A gift was reported of \$5,000 from Mrs. Thomas G. Bennett, of New-Haven, to be added to the foundation of the W. W. Winchester prize in the School of Fine Arts; also an addition of \$1,000 from Henry F. English, of New-Haven, to the fund of the Alice K. English prize in the Art School. It was voted to proceed with the immediate erection of the final building for the Law School in front of the present building.

the Law School in front of the present building.

on April 23, 1856, being the only child of James B. Hadley, professor of Greek at Yale. He was prepared for college at the Hopkins Grammar School New-Haven, entered Yale in the fall of 1872, and was graduated in 1876. For a year afterward he studied political scenoe in New-Haven. The next two years, ending with the summer of 1879, he d at the University of Berlin, where he stud- MR CHAMBERLAIN CONSENTS TO CONed history and political science. Returning from Europe in 1879, he was made a tutor in Yale, and held that place for four years, giving instruction in various branches. His tutorship ended in 1883, work in the field of the history and science of railroad transportation, which, notwithstanding his ley was university lecturer on railroad administrascience in the graduate department, and in 1891, when Professor Sumner was compelled by failing health to go abroad for an extended vacation, Pro-fessor Hadley was appointed to take his work in lectured also at Harvard University, at the Massaof the United States. From 1887 to 1889 he was Associate Editor of "The Railroad Gazette," of New-York, having special charge of the department of foreign railroads. From 1885 to 1887 he was Commissioner of Labor Statistics of Connecticut, and in this capacity he published two reports which tation as a statistician and a student of the labor

is long. His magazine articles are of great num-ber. In 1883 he contributed a series of articles on "Transportation" to "Lalor's Cyclopadia of Political Science," and in 1886 he was employed to prepare part of the article on railways in the "Encyclopædia Britannica." He is the author of the chapter on the railway in its business relations in Scribner's "American Railways," 1888. He wrote the labor report of the State of Connecticut for 1585-86, and that for 1886-'87, while he was Com missioner of Labor Statistics. In 1885 he published Railway Transportation: Its History and Its Laws," which has been translated into French and Professor Hadley's principal work. In 1896 he put

nomics: An Account of the Relations Between Private Property and Public Welfare."

Professor Hadley was married in 1801 to Miss Helen Harrison Morris, a daughter of the late Luzon B. Morris, ex-Governor of Connecticut. In the last year Professor Hadley has been president of the American Economists' Association in which has always taken an active futures. the last year Professor Hadley has been president of the American Economists' Association, in which he has always taken an active interest. One of the most popular of the courses which Professor Hadley has offered, and the most hovel, is that commonly known as "economic debates," It is a limited course, open only to seniors, and there have always been many more applicants than could be admitted. What is done is practically to turn the class into a debating society, with Professor Hadley as its president. He gives out a list of subjects, such as annexation, imperialism or the currency, early in the year, and sides of three each are formed and debates assigned. Each side presents a brief, and after the debate, which is conducted before the rest of the class as audience. Professor Hadley criticises the briefs, the general development of the arguments and the individual debates in both style and argument. His criticisms, though severe, are always kindly, and are interspersed with apt stories, for which, and his manner in teiling them, he is noted.

Professor Hadley received the degree of M. A. from Yale in 1880, and a silver medal from the Paris Exposition of 1880, In 1882 he spent the summer on foot in Southern Norway. His next trip to Europe was in 1887, when he visited Switzerland.

British Association for the Advancement of Science.
His home is in Whitney-ave., New-Haven.
Some of Professor Hadley's classmates were Otto
T. Bannard, president of the Continental Trust
Company, of this city; Robert J. Cook, the famous
Yale rowing coach; James B. Dill, the well-known
Corporation lawyer of this city; Lispenard Stewart, president of the New-York State Prison Commission; G. Creighton Webb, of this city, and the
late Walker Blaine, eldest son of James G. Blaine.

CUBANS REFUSE PAYMENT

TWO HUNDRED DISPERSE WITHOUT SURRENDERING ARMS.

Havana, May 25.-Major-General Fitzhugh Lee, Military Governor of the Havana-Pinar del eral Brooke to-day that two hundred Cubans, of the command of General Mayla Rodriguez, near Marianao, dispersed yesterday, after resolving not to take the \$75 a man. Some of them sold their arms, and others took them to

urer, of the corporation, submitted their resig- Cuban Army in the western province will adopt the idea of the troops in the eastern, declining to give up arms or to accept American money, According to these reports, the Government employes will contribute a percentage of their salaries in order to give the soldiers an amount equal to that offered by the United States.

> the present conditions to-day, says that the danger of maintaining an armed force is patent It appeals to the men to disband peacefully, but it passionately enumerates the reasons which it ceives to exist against forcing a surrender of the arms, and closes the editorial with the

"By adopting force the United States would commit an injustice. Let the chiefs arrange the matter as they believe would be best. Then, within fifteen days, there will not be a single regiment under arms; the Americans will have confidence in the Cubans, and the Cubans can depend upon the fulfilment of the promises made by the Americans, who really desire to see Cuba independent."

For a month practically no rain has fallen in this province. In the other provinces, however, the rains have been coplous for at least three weeks, causing an almost complete cessation in the signal service communication, especially east of Puerto Principe. Last night the rain be-gan to fall here, and has continued until this evening. The farmers in the surrounding coun-try welcome its arrival, but the city doctors anxiously await the results to the public health,

which at present is wonderfully good.

Ships are still being loaded at the wharves between Machina and Caballeria, while crowds of idle lightermen look on listlessiy; but the backbone of the strike is broken, and it is probable that an arrangement will soon be made satisfactory to all concerned.

SANTIAGO PROVINCE QUIET.

Washington, May 25.—The War Department to-night received the following message from General Leonard Wood, in command of the Province of Santiago: Santiago, May 25.

Just returned from inspection of principal in-terior towns on north coast this department. People at work, no hunger, no application for personal assistance during trip. lutely quiet; no Cuban troops unde where in province; no brigandage. People absounder arm

ACCOUNTING ASKED OF PALMA. CUBAN-AMERICAN LEAGUE WANTS TO

KNOW ABOUT THE JUNTA'S FUNDS. statement regarding the demand made upon of the funds which passed through his hands E. Beecher was appointed curator of the geo- letter from William O. McDowell and A. A. Aguirre, American League, asking for a report, but would that he was about to close the Cuban headquarters

country home there to live in obscurity henceforth Mr. Palma said recently in a published letter that he alone constituted the Cuban Junta in New-York during the recent rebellion, and that all money received for the Cuban cause had been paid out by him personally or by his order. He added that the fund amounted to \$1,000,000, and that a balance remained. Mr. McDowell thinks from information which he has that the receipts must have amounted to about \$6,780,000, and says that there must therefore he a balance of more than \$5,500,000 since Mr. Palma himself has declared that less than \$1,000,000 was expended. he alone constituted the Cuban Junta in New-York

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS IN CUBA.

Washington, May 25-General Brooke, at Hayana reports the death of the following soldiers in Cuba Private F. O. Howes, 7th Cavairy, typhoid fever; Private Henry G. White, Hospital Corps, typhoid; Frank M. Thompson, civilian employe, enteritis.

TRADE WITH JAMAICA.

Wingston Jamaica, May 25,-The Governor of Jamaica, Sir Augustus W. L. Hemming, has received instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, to send two delegates from the Legislature to Washington, there to meet a delegate from edged authority. From 1883 to 1886 Professor Had- London, for the purpose of conferring with the State Department on the whole subject of Jamaica's tariff and reciprocity with the United States. This announcement has considerably allayed public anxiety on the subject of the recent tariff trouble.

Advices from Jamaica, dated May 18 and received here yesterday, said that the Jamaican Rep resentatives, in order to place the burden of the has delivered in New-Haven, Professor Hadley has expected results upon the Governor, passed the third reading of the Tariff bill. It was contended chusetts Institute of Technology, and in other parts that such action would result in American retalia tion, and would practically put an end to Jamaican exports. The view of the Colonial Secretary State, Mr. Chamberlain, opposed the idea of Ja-malean reciprocity with the United States, hoping apparently, to turn the bulk of the fruit trade to England. The dispatch received by Sir Augustus Hemming lends color to the rumor that schemes to foster that object have failed.

SUPPOSED CAUSE OF THE ACTION.

London, May 26.-The correspondent of "The Daily Mail" at Kingston, Jamaica, after referring to the instructions to send two Jamaicans to Washington, says that they are to accompany Sir Cavendish Boyle, Colonial Secretary of British Guiana. It is supposed that the object is to convince the Jamaicans that Mr. Chamber in had no alternative but to refuse the terms of the United States.

SEARCH FOR ANDREE BEGINS.

DEPARTURE OF NATHORST'S PARTY FROM HELSINGBORG.

Copenhagen, May 25.—The expedition under Pro-fessor A. G. Nathorst, which is to search along the northeast coast of Greenland for Andrée, the missing aeronaut, sailed to-day from Helsingborg, Sweden.

Professor Nathorst's relief party sails on the steam whaler Antarctic, of which he is part owner. weathly Norwegian merchant named Hammer will defray almost the entire cost of the expedition. The relief party consists of six scientific men besides Dr. Nathorst, and a crew of thirteen. The plan is to head for Jan-Mayen, an island in the Arctic Ocean, and then to follow the ice edge until an opening is found through which the shore can be reached. A wealthy Norwegian merchant named Hammer

SICKNESS OF GEORGE GROSSMITH.

poser, has been confined to his room at the Re form Club for some time, suffering from gen debility. His physicians are unable to discover the specific trouble, and are no longer in regular attendance upon him. Inquiry at the club to-day elicited the information that the officials have no special anxiety, though the age of the patient renders a full recovery doubtful.

DISSATISFIED IT IS SAID, WITH TREAT-MENT OF CHARGES AGAINST COLO-NEL DUFFY-OTHER DEFEC-

TIONS EXPECTED.

The smouldering troubles in the 69th Regiment broke out yesterday, when five of the lead-Rio Department, telegraphed to Governor-Gen- major, sent in their resignations. Although the Lynch, commanding 1st Battalion; Captain Charles Healy, of Company I; Captain Daniel McCarthy, of Company K; First Lieutenant Patrick J. Holohan, of Company I, and Second Lleutenant John F. Bolger, of Company E.

When the news leaked out yesterday of the tion of these officers there was much surprise Cempany F, was not among the number. Capthe regiment was in camp in the South, and his mand of his company and put Lleutenant Reville in command. The reason advanced was that the captain was considered by the colonel as never having been a captain in the National Guard. Captain Griffin fought this bitterly and finally won his point, and was replaced in command. As other officers are still to resign, Captain Griffin is expected to be among them.

One of them said privately that the trouble was they did not think the regiment could be recruited under Colonel Duffy. "When the authorities refused to consider the charges against Colonel Duffy," said this officer, "they practically dealt the regiment its deathblow. They ought to have known that where such a spirit exists in a regiment as found vent in the formal charges it can't be smothered by refusing consider the charges. The officers did not go into the charges for fun. They pursued strictly military methods, but the Adjutant-General choked us off and thought that we would tamely

choked us off and thought that we would thinky submit to having our rights disregarded. We have now determined to submit no longer."

Another officer, when seen, said: "A number of officers of the 69th signed statements last winter to the effect that Colonel Duffy disgraced the regiment shamefully in camp, and nothing was done to him, but in the 71st Regiment fault. was officially found with officers against whom no charges whatever were made officially. In our case charges were made officially through

As soon as it was known that these officers had resigned, friends of Captain Michael J. Ryan, of Company E, announced that that officer had resigned some two weeks ago. With Captain Ryan out, three companies are left without commanders, while the supply of lieutenants is conmanders, while the supply of lieutenants is con-siderably diminished. With the other resigna-tions to come in the next few days, it is said half of the regiment will be unofficered in a week. The men of the companies where their officers have resigned stand by them to a man, it is said, and will show their senti-ments in the matter by not taking part in drills after the officers are honorably discharged.

CHINA'S FEAR OF RUSSIA.

REPORT THAT TERMS FOR RAILWAY CONCESSION HAVE BEEN ARRANGED.

London, May 26.-The St. Petersburg correspondent of "The Daily Mail" says:

"I am assured that China, so far from refusing to yield to the Russian demand for a rallway concession to connect Peking with the Russian system in Manchuria, has agreed, and that the terms of the concession are already settled."

YIELDING TO GERMAN DEMANDS. Peking May 25 .- An imperial edict has been issued giving assent to the building of the Tien-Tsin-Chin-Keang Railroad. This completes the work of Baron von Heyking, the retiring Ger- Henry D. Clayton, of Alabama, who acted as man Minister to China, who is still here, though preparing to leave the place in a few days. In the Baron's stay at Peking he has been uniformly successful in his negotiations with the Chinese Government, and has done much to increase German power in China.

THE PARIS STILL AGROUND.

TWO UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPTS MADE TO FLOAT THE STEAMER.

Coverack, Cornwall, May 25.-Five powerful tugs tried to haul off the Paris at 6 o'clock this afternoon, but she was not moved. More coal is to being jettisoned from her bunkers, and another effort to float her will be made at daybreak.

Mr. Bryan acted as proxy for J. M. Woods, of South Dakota, while he was in the meeting. A previous attempt took place at 3 o'clock this

steamer has not altered, but the conditions are BRYAN THE CHIEF SPEAKER AT THE looked upon as being less favorable. A moder-

American Line, said yesterday that there was no truth in the rumor that the line was about to

EXPEDITION TO BEAR ISLANDS.

Berlin, May 26.-The semi-official "North German Gazette" to-day, in view of the comme the dispatch of an expedition, consisting of two German ships, to the Bear Islands, says: "The expedition has nothing to do with Spitzbergen. Its sole object is to re-establish Germany's former North Sea fisheries which, it is believed, can be successfully revived from a headquarters on owner-less Rear Islands."

The Bear Islands form a group in the North Polar Sea, off the northeast coast of Siberia, between latitude 70° and 70° 30° north, and longitude 164° and 168° east.

CHANGES IN CHILL'S CABINET.

Santiago de Chili, May 25.-After consultation with the leaders of the principal political parties President Errazurtz has decided to make several changes in the Coalition Cabinet. In the reconstituted Ministry Julio Zegers will be Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Carlos Walker Martinez will have the portfolio of Finance and Eduardo Matte that of Industry and Public Works.

SIR HENRY AGAIN ON THE STAGE. London, May 25.—Sir Henry Irving reappeared at the Lyceum Theatre this evening in Sardou's drama "Robespierre," and received a great ovation. He is now apparently as well as ever.

MELBA IN "ROMEO AND JULIET." London, May 25.—Mme. Melba made her first appearance in the Covent Garden opera season this evening in "Romeo and Juliet." She received an enthusiastic greeting.

WHOLESALE RESIGNATIONS IN THE NOTHING ACCOMPLISHED AT THE DEM-

RRYAN SAYS SILVER MUST BE KEPT AT THE FRONT, BUT MANY OTHERS WANT "ANTI-TRUST" MADE THE CHIEF ISSUE

and then he understood that confidence had been really restored.

More trusts have been formed during the last two years than existed at the beginning of the present Administration; and the nominal capitalization of the trusts now in existence approaches, if it does not equal, in amount the world's total supply of gold and silver. The influence of these trusts has become so enormous that the people, without respect to party, are asking themselves how the evil can be remedied. The purpose of the trusts is to control the product of some article of merchandles, and the methods employed are, first, the union of all individual factories under one management or in an incorporation, and, second, the crushing out of new rivals. A monopoly, when once complete, not only dictates terms to those who buy the product, but it also dictates terms to those who sell the raw material, and to those who furnish the labor. If the trusts are permitted to continue, we shall find an industrial aristocracy growing up in the United States which will prove as destructive of our ideals as a landed aristocracy would.

The arisolals of managed is incompatible with bers of the Democratic National Committee adjourned this afternoon at 5:30 o'clock, it this work could best be accomplished. All the members were urged to see that the organizawould.

The principle of monopoly is incompatible with our institutions. Man's necessities compel him to become a purchaser, and where there is but on seller the purchaser is completely at the mercy of the seller. Where there is competition between producers the purchaser is sure to obtain what he wants at a reasonable price. When competition is elliminated the price is controlled not by reason, but by the greed of the one who possesses the monopoly. tions be made for the fight. The issues of 'anti-trust," "anti-imperialism" and silver were not touched upon. No action was taken regarding them, and no recommendations were made. The next meeting of the conference will probably be held in Chicago on July 20, and Chairman Jones of the National Committee has action will be taken and the question of what is to be the rallying cry of the Democracy the next campaign will be determined.

"I am satisfied that great good has come from a better position to make the fight in the comgetting an insight into the conditions in the different States and urging those that have in any vay allowed their organizations to lapse from what they should be to get to work at once, with the object of putting matters into the best con-What action will be taken by the Democracy rever will not be relegated out of sight. It cannot It is an issue that has come to stay, and the people will not allow it to be put in the back-

than the creator.

One of the difficulties which has been encountered in opposing trusts is that the trust hides behind the Federal Constitution when attacked by State legislation, and shields itself behind its State charter when attacked in the Federal courts. No remedy will be complete that is not coextensive with the Federal Government. If the extinguishment of the trusts is left to State legislation the public at large will be victimized as long as a single State will furnish a robbers' roost where the spoils collected in other States can be divided.

Just now people are startled by the principle of monopoly as it manifests itself in the industrial trust, and well may they be startled. The principle, however, is the same as that which manifests itself in the effort of the National bankers that secure a monopoly of the issue of paper money. The greenback is a rival of the bank note, and its presence is a constant menace to the banks of issue. Some who recognize the evils that flow from a soap trust seem indifferent to the dangers that attend the formation of a paper money trust.

ALARMED BY THE "MONEY TRUST." Ex-Governor Altgeld expressed views similar to those of Mr. Bryan, and said in addition, so far as the fight against Devlin is concerned: is ridiculous-ridiculous. They cannot hurt Dev-

STRONG SENTIMENT FOR "ANTI-TRUST. Altgeld, it cannot be disputed that there is a strong undercurrent of feeling among the members of the National Committee that silver place it held in the last campaign. It may be they declare openly that they think there are other things that should have as much importance in the declarations of the party as silver, and one of these that finds the most favor with

A large number of letters and telegrams were received from prominent Democrats in all sections of the country, expressing sympathy with the meeting, and many of them urged adherence

After the resources of the party for the next ampaign had been discussed the motion of Mr. Gahan, of Illinois, for, the removal of P. J. Devlin, editor of the press bureau of the National Committee, came up. A committee of three to investigate the trouble in Illinois was appointed, and an amendment to a resolution of Mr. Gahan, which was judged a trifle warlike in its tone, was offered, declaring it the like in its tone, was onered, declaring it the duty of the committee to confer with Chairman Jones with a view to compromising the diffi-

pointed, its members being Howell, of Georgia; Daniels, of North Carolina; Troup, of Con-necticut; Woodson, of Kentucky, and Stone, of Missouri

Notice was received that H. B. Ferguson, of Albuquerque, N. M., had been appointed a member of the National Committee in place of F. A. Manzanares, who has resigned. The Democratic State Committee of Massachusetts sent word that it had removed John V. Corcoran as National Committeeman, and appointed George Fred Williams in his place. THOSE WHO WERE PRESENT.

Those present at the meeting to-day were proxy for Mr. Tomlinson, of that State; Thomas McRae, of Arkansas; T. J. O'Donnell, proxy for Wilson Adair, of Colorado: J. K. Ohl, for Clark Howell, of Georgia; Alexander Troup, of Connecticut; Thomas Gahan, of Illinois; John G. Shanklin, of Indiana; C. A. Walsh, of Iowa; J. G. Johnson, of Kansas; Urey Woodson, of Kentucky W. B. Sullivan, of Mississippi; W J. Stone of Missouri; W. V. Phompson, of Nebraska; Josephus Daniels, of North Carolina; J. M. Guffy, of Pennsylvania; J. M. Head, of Tennessee; J. G. Dudley, of Texas; P. J. Otey, of Virginia; John T. Mc-Graw, of West Virginia; W. N. Holliday, of Wyoming, and Thomas Marcum, Indian Terri-

AN ANTI-TRUST LOVE FEAST. BANQUET IN ST. LOUIS.

ate N. N. E. wind is blowing.

St. Louis. May 25.—Fromptly at 6:45 o'clock this evening the band struck up "The Stars and Stripes Forever," an army of waiters laden with viands appeared, and the mammoth Democratic anti-trust anquet was on, while 1,445 people scated at the ables broke into a tremendous cheer, rising in a body and waving the small flags that had provided at each cover. The vast arena oliseum was filled with long tables decorated with roses, illies of the valley and carnations. The table of honor was placed on a raised platform at the north side of the arena, and at it were seated W. J. Bryan, ex-Governor John P. Altgeld, O. H. P. Belmont, N. C. Wetmore, Harry B. Hawes, president of the Jefferson Club, under whose auspices the dinner was given; Champ Clark, David A. De Armond and a number of other prominent Democrats. The Coliseum was decorated throughout with flags, and in the centre of these was fixed a large silver shield.

The dinner was finished at 8 o'clock. No spe were made during the banquet. By the time the tables were cleared the five thousand seats of the amphitheatre were filled with spectators, and the "MARK TWAIN" RECEIVED BY EMPEROR.

Vienna, May 25.—Emperor Francis Joseph received "Mark Twain" (Samuel L. Clemena) in special audience this afternoon.

Mr. Clark in honor of Pemiscot County, and Con-gressman M. E. Benton made the address of ac-

ceptance for the XVth Congress District.

"Trusts and Democracy" occupied Colonel M. C.
Wetmore, of St. Louis, only a few minutes. His remarks were greeted with cheers.

prises afteen blocks or portions of blocks, and the buildings destroyed number one hundred and fifty. Two districts ravaged by the fire was composed largely of tenement-houses, and probably one thousand persons are homeless, a majority of them laboring people. Two deaths are to be set down to the fire. An aged woman living on Holly-st, was hurned in her house, and Mrs. Arnold Mowry, who lived a short distance from the scene, died from the shock. He was followed by David De Armond, of Missouri, who spoke on "The Trust and Its Parents." The parents of the trust, according to the speaker, are the protective tariff, favored by the Republicans, and the partiality which, he said, that party had always shown to corporate interests. WHAT MR. BRYAN SAID.

When Mr. Hawes rose to introduce Mr. Bryan

THE "PAN-AMERICAN EXPRESS."

The new fast train on the New-York Central; leave New-York 8:00 p. m., daily; arrive Buffalo 17.25, Niagara Falls 8:40, Toronto 10:20 next morning.

Austin, Tex., May 25.—Governor Sayers to-day signed the Anti-Trust bill passed at the present session of the Legislature. It does not become operative until January 31, 1901. This law has been carefully framed, and Governor Sayers will probably ask the proposed anti-trust convention to adopt this bill and have it enacted into law by all Southern States.

PRICE THREE CENTS. which met Mr. Bryan was of the most flatter-

SPECIAL SESSION ENDED.

NEW FRANCHISE TAX ACT PASSED BY BOTH HOUSES OF THE LEGISLATURE.

An actor who visited Nebraska recently, upon learning from a Republican that confidence had been restored, remarked that he had examined Webster's Dictionary to learn what "confidence meant, and found confidence defined as "trust," and then he understood that confidence had been really restored. RECEIVED THE VOTE OF EVERY REPUB LICAN SENATOR-ONLY TWO DESERT-

> ERS IN THE ASSEMBLY - THE GOVERNOR PLEASED.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1 Albany, May 25 .- The new Franchise Tax act ceived the approval of both houses of the Roosevelt's hands. The Legislature then, after

"Not unnaturally," said Governor Roosevel with the results of the special session of the have done well

"I hope to see my way clear," the Governor make any definite statement about this important matter until they have consulted with the State Controller and the chief local assessors throughout the State. No definite conclusion as to the method of valuing a franchise should be reached by the State authorities until after s most careful investigation."

THE DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION.

The Democrats in the Legislature resisted with vigor the passage of the new franchise act; and they made plain the fact that their opposition was not a sham one. Senator Brown. backs, but it is the controlling principle that underlies the crusade against sliver as a standard money. Between 1850 and 1860, when the production of gold was increasing and the production of silver was small, three nations demonetized gold and gave to silver a monopoly of mint privileges. Early in the "70's the financier became alarmed at the increase in the production of silver and conspired to destroy silver as a standard money and give a monopoly to gold, the production of which at that time was stationary. The standard money trust is not only the parent trust, but is in the hands of foreigners. The Republican party is impotent to destroy the trusts. It is controlled by those who are interested in trusts, and its campaign funds and sinews of war are supplied by the trusts. The policies for which it now stands disregard the interests of the producers of wealth and give to money a consideration which is denied to the individual. Abraham Lincoln in the very beginning of his Presidential career warned the country against the threatened attempt to put capital above labor in the structure of the Government. Modern Republicanism is fulfilling the prophecy made by Lincoln—it is putting the dollar above the man.

The Democratic party is opposed to the principle of monopoly wherever it manifests itself. It has declared war on the trusts. Not a little trust only, but a big trust as well. Not against one kind of trust only, but against all trusts. of Watertown, Republican, in the course of the debate on the bill sneeringly said that the Democrats were only making a "formal oppothat the Democrats considered the substitution of the Republican State Tax Commissioners for the Democratic local assessors in New-York a case of political robbery. John Whalen, the Corporation Counsel of New-York, who was present, also deeply deplored apparently this indignation in the Tammany ranks by pointing who were predicting that if the State Tax Commi sioners were intrusted with the duty of assessing franc' ises they would abuse the power for the sake of political purposes. No Republican was making that sort of an attack upon Tammany's local assessors.

After listening to a three-hours' denunciation last, early in the afternoon, reached a vote of the on the bill, and passed it by a vote of 30 to 18. Three Democrats, La Roche, of the borough of Brooklyn, and Mackey and Ramsperger, of Buffalo, voted for the bill. Senator Mackey frankly said that he had regarded the original Ford bill as too crude and unjust to be converted into The amendments made to it at this session of the Legislature had made it a bill, in his belief, Means Committee of New-York County, said that he was going ahead to organize his committee and would keep in close communication with the Democratic National Committee. The purpose of the organization, he said, was to see that a Democratic delegation from New-York County to the Democratic National Convention in 1900 was pledged to support the principles of the Chicago Platform, and if Tammany did not choose such a delegation the delegation would be selected by his committee. He said that John C. Sheehan might make a good leader of the delegation, if he had to make a fight for the leadership of his district on the ground that he had been too faithful to Mr. Bryan and the Chicago platform. in the interests of the people, and he voted for it. Senator Malby, Republican, said that when he came to Albany he thought the original Ford bill should be preserved as an excellent meascertain payments by corporations would work an injury to the bill, but an amendment made to the bill yesterday at the suggestion of Senator Brown had improved the act in this respect. He respected Governor Roosevelt's judgto vote for the bill. Each one of the twentyseven Republicans present, or all the Republicans in the Senate, voted for the bill, THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

In the Assembly the bill was attacked by Assemblyman Palmer, the Democratic leader, and Assemblymen Green and Trainor. The chief burden of their attack was the authority given to the State Tax Commissioners to appraise the tax. Assemblyman Hill, Republican, of Buffalo, defended the bill from a legal point of view, and Assemblyman Allds, the Republican leader, closed the debate by a strong speech in favor of the bill. The bill passed the Assembly by a vote of 87 to 62. There were two Republicans-Brewster and Russell, of Rensselaer County, who may be considered the representatives of ex-Governor Frank S. Black, in the Assemblywho voted against the bill. Mr. Russell said that he did so because he considered the original vania, and they have been sold in Philadelphia, Chicago and elsewhere recently. It is said that a large lot were found in the cigar factory of William M. Jacobs, Lancaster's famous counterfeiter. James Woods, of Chicago, a detective, worked up the case against the Lancaster County manufacturers and the Reading men. He says that he pretended to be a cigar manufacturer, and in that way they let nim into the secret.

The 2000,000 labels confiscated here to-day, it is charged, would have been worth at least \$120,000 to those who used them, because it would have enabled them by employing non-union labor, to turn out their work at a saving of several dollars a thousand and in selling their cigars under the labels to have kept the price up. Norton says he was simply amazed when he learned he was doing wrong in printing them. Ford bill the better measure of the two. It may be remarked that "The Troy Times," which is ex-Governor Black's newspaper organ, has also opposed any amendment of the Ford act. Two Democrats-Barrett, of Eric County, and Grossman, of New-York-voted for the bill. There were thus eighty-five Republicans and two Democrats who voted for the bill, and sixty Democrats and two Republicans who voted against it.

SEVERAL APPROPRIATIONS PASSED. Four other measures were also passed by the

Legislature to-day, making a total of five passed at this special session. One appropriates \$75,000 to celebrate the homecoming, in July, of Admiral Dewey. A second bill appropriates \$10,000 additional for the State Tax Commissioners to pay their new expenses in consequence of the passage of the Franchise Tax act. A third bill relieves the Prison Department from the commands of a new and excellent law, passed at the suggestion of Senator Higgins, requiring each State department to turn into the State Treasury immediately any money it receives from sales of articles or fees. The Prison Department has command of a fund of \$500,000 for its prison industries, which it turns over and over several times in the course of the year. The new law would impair this fund, and therefore the bill passed to-day was prepared. A fourth bill makes an appropriation to pay the expenses of the special session, which amounted to \$12,000. The Senate and Assembly also appointed committees to take charge of its affairs at the celebration of the arrival home of Admiral Dewey. The Legislature will attend the celebration in a body, and will probably have a special grandstand on the line of march, if there is a procession, or a steamboat exclusively for its use, if there is a naval parade. Of the \$75,000 appropriated to-